United Nations E/C.2/1999/3

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
19 May 1999
English
Original: English/French/Spanish

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
1–18 June 1999
Item 6 (a) of the provisional agenda*
Special reports

Special reports

Note by the Secretary-General

1. At its resumed session in December 1998, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, in accordance with paragraph 61 (c) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, requested the following organizations to submit special reports to the Committee at its 1999 session (see E/1999/10, paras. 34 and 38):

International Federation of Women in Legal Careers

World Confederation of Labour

Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"

World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)

2. The information received by the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs is herewith transmitted to the Committee for its consideration.

* E/C.2/1999/1.

99-15351 (E) 070699 110699

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I. International Federation of Women in Legal Careers

(Special consultative status)

A. Background

During the second part of its 1998 session, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had before it a letter from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the accreditation by four organizations in consultative status with the Council of individuals belonging to a terrorist group to participate in the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights. The Committee decided that the four organizations, namely the World Confederation of Labour, Pax Christi International, International Federation of Women in Legal Careers and the Movement Against Racism and for Friendship Among Peoples should each submit a special report in order to clarify the situation.

At its resumed session in December 1998, the Committee had before it the special reports submitted by the four organizations. After having reviewed the special reports, the Committee took note of the reports of the Pax Christi International and the Movement Against Racism and for Friendship Among Peoples. The observer for the Islamic Republic of Iran stated that his delegation was not satisfied with the reports provided by the other two organizations, namely the World Confederation of Labour and the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers. Some delegations noted that they would like additional information on the matter and that representatives of the organizations concerned should be invited to attend the 1999 session of the Committee to respond to questions.

The Committee secretariat transmitted the request by the Committee for additional information to the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (IFWLC) and invited that organization to attend the 1999 session of the Committee. The response of the President of IFWLC (see sect. B below) was received by the Secretariat on 8 March 1999.

B. Letter dated 8 March 1999 from the President of the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers to the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat

I am the President of the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers. In representing the entire membership of my venerated and highly prestigious organization, I wish to convey our deepest sentiments and regards.

In all of our long and honourable history of highly respected activities in the international community, I have never authorized or directed the accreditation of any individual for the purpose of disseminating propaganda against the Islamic Republic of Iran or any other country. Nor have I ever countenanced nor condoned any activity that would cause any distress to its distinguished representatives to the United Nations.

As we have always dedicated ourselves to the goal of supporting harmony and improved quality of life for all humanity, we will most assuredly dedicate ourselves to the exercise of great vigilance and the most fastidious care in considering and evaluating all future accreditations.

We recognize that great serendipitous value has come from this opportunity to interact with the distinguished representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(*Signed*) Claire **Jourdan**

C. The philosophy of the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers

IFWLC was established in Paris in 1929 on the occasion of a congress on the theme "International social service", which was attended by five women lawyers who, finding themselves somewhat isolated in their careers due to having for so long been ostracized by their male colleagues, decided to establish an association in accordance with law.

Mission

To discover all legal means of ensuring the protection and promotion of human rights, particularly the rights of women; of developing peace in the world; and of protecting the environment, without regard for political opinions or

religious affiliations but with respect for those of its members.

Achievements in the past 70 years

IFWLC is internationally recognized on five continents.

Activities

Annual meetings during which all the major problems of society are discussed, with very structured progressive legal proposals (many of which served as the basis for national legislative systems): the right of women to equality in all fields, not out of a rather empty feminism but out of simple respect for human rights.

Some themes:

(a) Modern woman and her protection in law;

(b) The right of the child to grow up in a united world;

(c) Preparation and implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

(d) Legal paths to understanding among peoples, which was dealt with at Moscow in 1984;

(e) Social justice guaranteed by law;

(f) Women and two centuries of progress in human rights;

(g) The Fourth World Conference on Women, held at Beijing in 1995;

(h) The 1996 enlarged council at Barcelona on women and work in the business world;

(i) The 1997 congress at Naples on the theme "Woman on the threshold of the third millennium" and the theme set for the years 1998, 1999 and 2000 of "Violence towards women";

(j) Participation by IFWLC in the 1998 colloquium on women in legal careers, the obstacles that remain and the prospects for the future — a subject which was dealt with in 1973 but is still topical, as it was taken up again on the occasion of a symposium of European women jurists held in Paris in June 1998 under the auspices of the British Council and on the initiative of the Queen's Counsel, Chie Booth or Mrs. Tony Blair, on the theme "Women in law"; the symposium was adjourned by the French Minister of Justice, Elisabeth Guigou;

(k) The 1998 Administrative Council meeting at Lisbon.

IFWLC enjoys consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

II. World Confederation of Labour

(General consultative status)

A. Background

During the second part of its 1998 session, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had before it a letter from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the accreditation by four organizations in consultative status with the Council of individuals belonging to a terrorist group to participate in the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights. The Committee decided that the four organizations, namely the World Confederation of Labour, Pax Christi International, International Federation of Women in Legal Careers and the Movement Against Racism and for Friendship Among Peoples should each submit a special report in order to clarify the situation.

At its resumed session in December 1998, the Committee had before it the special reports submitted by the four organizations. After having reviewed the special reports, the Committee took note of the reports of the Pax Christi International and the Movement Against Racism and for Friendship Among Peoples. The observer for the Islamic Republic of Iran stated that his delegation was not satisfied with the reports provided by the other two organizations, namely the World Confederation of Labour and the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers. Some delegations noted that they would like additional information on the matter and that representatives of the organizations concerned should be invited to attend the 1999 session of the Committee to respond to questions.

The Committee secretariat transmitted the request by the Committee for additional information to the World Confederation of Labour (WCL) and invited that organization to attend the 1999 session of the Committee. The Secretary-General of WCL replied in a letter dated 18 May 1999 to the Committee secretariat and also submitted a special report (see sects. B and C below).

B. Letter dated 18 May 1999 from the Secretary-General of the World Confederation of Labour to the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat

In relation to the allegations made by the Iranian Government against our members whom we have accredited, we would like to inform you that after a thorough investigation, we can vouchsafe that these people are respectable.

Having submitted a special report relating to this matter, we have not received from the Iranian Government their reaction or any further information proving their allegations. If there is evidence available on the part of the Iranian Government against these people whom they claim to be "terrorists", we would highly appreciate receiving those documents at the earliest possible date so that we can make the appropriate examination.

Meanwhile, we await information from you on the exact date when the Committee will discuss this question. In that way, we can make the necessary adjustment on our schedule since this period has been programmed for the ILO Conference at Geneva.

(*Signed*) Willy **Thys**
Secretary-General

C. Special report on the activities of the World Confederation of Labour, April 1999

The World Confederation of Labour (WCL), which was founded on 19 June 1920, is an international movement of representative workers' organizations. WCL is independent of political parties, Governments and churches. It unites confederations, international trade federations and national and regional trade unions, and its action is concentrated on the study, promotion, representation and protection of the workers' material, moral and spiritual interests.

Some 132 organizations are currently affiliated to WCL.

In order to affiliate to WCL, organizations must endorse its declaration of principles.

The preamble to the declaration provides, *inter alia*:

- That WCL struggles for the creation of economic, social, cultural and political structures ensuring the integral self-fulfilment of man and of all men; its action is aimed for the benefit not only of nations but also of international groups and the world community.
- That WCL also endorses the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as the ideals expressed in the United Nations Charter and the constitutional texts of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

As we have already mentioned, WCL membership consists of trade union organizations, not of individual people. None of the organizations mentioned by the Iranian Government in its intervention dated 26 June 1998 before the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations is affiliated to WCL.

For years on end, the World Confederation of Labour has taken part in the proceedings of various United Nations institutions. With a view to this representation, it accredits members of its national organizations or of its own staff.

When taking part in the proceedings of the Commission on Human Rights in particular, we noted regularly — and this is a constant — that many Governments have difficulty in tolerating that opponents can express themselves in this Commission, and they accuse NGOs of accrediting "terrorists". Odd as it may seem, it is never democratic Governments that put forward such allegations, but rather those which one way or the other are within these bodies the subject of reports, resolutions etc.

These regimes, which show little respect for human rights, constantly try to silence their opponents. A number of people who have had the courage to testify on the situation in their countries before international bodies, particularly before the Commission on Human Rights, have paid with their lives for this. This is what happened to Professor Kazem Rajavi, for instance. For very many years, the Government of Iran has been the subject of reports at the above-mentioned Commission. It was also the subject of very many resolutions passed within the United Nations system. In these circumstances, it is very easy to understand that the Iranian Government is not very happy when voices are raised to denounce what happened and is happening in its own country.

The Government of Iran has decided to provide itself with the means to deny its opponents, whom it labels as terrorists, access to the United Nations. It confirmed this publicly through Mullah Rafsanjani at Tehran's Friday Prayers on 14 August 1998.

Other Governments, well before the Iranian one, had tried to do the same. We are referring here to the Government of Spain under Franco and of Argentina under the colonels, which tried to avoid at any cost that its opponents could penetrate the United Nations territory at Geneva.

In the course of time and changes in political regimes, opponents labelled as terrorists have been brought to power after free and democratic elections. This happened in Spain, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and more recently South Africa.

We wish to stress here that to our knowledge there is at the United Nations no consensus on the definition of the term terrorist. On what basis could the United Nations one day decide on the exclusion of NGOs that have committed themselves and are committing themselves to building a more humane world, in which human rights are respected in justice and peace.

III. Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"

(Special consultative status)

A. Background

At its session in May 1998, the Committee had before it a letter from the Government of Colombia informing the Chairman of the Committee that two non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, namely the Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru" and the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) had accredited several individuals known to belong to an armed revolutionary group in Colombia for participation in the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva. The Committee was informed that the matter had been brought to the attention of the Chairman of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission. The Committee decided that more detailed information on this matter should be provided both by the Government of Colombia and the Chairman of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights.

The information provided by the office of the Chairman of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights was circulated by the Secretariat to members of the Committee at the resumed 1998 session of the Committee. The Government of Colombia informed the Secretariat that it did not have any further information to add to the letter already circulated in May 1998.

At its resumed session in December 1998, the Committee requested the Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru" to submit a special report to its session in 1999, and also invited the organization to send representatives to be present during its 1999 session. The General Coordinator of the Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru" replied in a letter dated 10 May 1999 to the Committee secretariat and also submitted a special report (see sects. B and C below).

B. Letter of 10 May 1999 from the General Coordinator of the Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru" to the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat

Further to your telephone call of 12 April 1999, I should like to thank you for informing us, among other things, of the complaint lodged by the Government of Colombia against the Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru" which was granted special consultative status by the Economic and Social Council two years ago.

In accordance with your request, it is my pleasure to write to you to say a few words of introduction about the "Special report in exceptional circumstances" that was submitted to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on 28 December 1998, in accordance with the decision adopted at its June 1998 session.

I am aware of the need to provide some introductory material for the evaluation of members of the Committee, and I wish to make the following statement in good faith:

1. In the interests of the promotion of human rights throughout the world, it is true that our organization accredited Ms. Beatriz Gomez and Mr. Ovidio Salinas to the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights, strictly in their capacity as defenders of fundamental rights and freedoms.

2. I must point out to members of the Committee that it was the American Association of Jurists, a non-governmental organization with consultative status, which presented the above-mentioned individuals as public personalities in Colombia who were legally resident in Switzerland. At its request and by its express recommendation, they were accredited, one as a researcher in the area of indigenous affairs and the other as a defender of civil and political rights in their country (see *El Tiempo* of 22 and 26 May 1998).

3. I declare in good faith that both our organization and its General Coordinator were completely unaware of the affiliation and political activities of the individuals deemed *persona non grata* by the Colombian delegation and knew absolutely nothing of their activities within their country or elsewhere. We simply believed that we were acting in conformity with our convictions and faith in the dignity and fundamental rights of the human person. In this regard, I wish to draw the Committee's attention to the testimony given by Ms. B. Gomez before the Commission on Human Rights (see annex).

4. While acknowledging to the Committee that we made an error of judgement, at the same time I categorically reject any ill-intentioned attempt to liken our organization to some terrorist movement. While it is true that all members of NGOs should be known to and recognized by the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights, for reasons of principle, it would be incompatible with our Statutes for us to undertake an investigation for the purpose of establishing the personal background of every participant.

5. When we took the floor before the Commission, we reaffirmed clearly our firm belief in the principles of justice, peace and freedom for all, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. The organization which I represent pays particular attention to international cooperation, frank dialogue and negotiations which are respectful of others in order to further the promotion and protection of human rights throughout the world.

6. In accordance with its organic statutes, the organization, which is both regional and international in character, speaks for the millions who have no voice, and expresses itself freely with complete independence in United Nations forums, abiding strictly by the rules established in Council resolution 1996/31. In the implementation of its activities and in its action to protect the rights and freedoms of peoples, whether indigenous or not, it acts in full transparency and honesty.

7. Moreover, as can be seen from the special report submitted to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the organization has participated actively and made constructive contributions to the work of the various working groups on indigenous populations. Twenty years after its founding, the Indian Movement is the sole indigenous organization from South America to be granted consultative status by the Council.

In the hope that I have given a satisfactory response to the Committee's questions, accept, Madam, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Lazaro **Pary**
General Coordinator

Annex

Statement made on 13 April 1999 by Beatriz Gomez to the Commission on Human Rights

My name is Beatriz Gomez Pereañez; I am a Colombian national and I was Deputy for the *Union Patriotica* party in Antioquia Department between 1991 and 1997. I am now in exile after four assassination attempts and multiple threats. I spoke last year for the first time in this Commission as a member of the delegation of the Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru, a non-governmental organization.

I should like to state before this important session of the Commission on Human Rights that, contrary to what the Government of Colombia has told the United Nations and the organization that I represent — which information has been published in one of my country's most widely read daily newspapers, I am not in any way a terrorist nor do I belong to any insurgency. This serious allegation has arisen because of my participation in these sessions.

Having been very active in the field of human rights, I can assure you that this is the same treatment given to my compatriots who are defenders of human rights in Colombia, as well as to those who fight for social causes and for the people, in order to justify their being exiled, imprisoned, murdered or "disappeared" by paramilitary groups, with the support and authorization of the Government, either by action or omission.

It is worth drawing attention to the situation of political prisoners in my country: not only are the prisons overcrowded (there are more than 43,000 prisoners in facilities built for 28,000), but trials are biased and are conducted without due process; today, many political prisoners are sentenced to terms of 60 years or more, or are murdered upon their release from prison. Despite the recommendations to the Colombian Government to dismantle the system of regional justice and "faceless" judges, efforts are being made to extend this system so as to continue unfair trials of workers, those who fight for the people, defenders of human rights and political opponents; simply voicing an opinion that differs from the establishment view is cause enough for being put on trial. This is tantamount to making social and popular protest a criminal offence.

With great concern we are following the massacres which are being perpetrated in peaceful communities in neutral zones, such as San Jose de Apartado, where a number of peasants have been murdered or "disappeared". This occurred after the ranchers and banana growers' associations, community action and paramilitary groups in the Uraba region issued a declaration accusing national and international NGOs of collaborating with the guerillas.

The paramilitary incursion which began last Wednesday in the community of San Francisco de Asis, Choco, left 15 dead and 3 missing, and it has still not ended.

According to the people of the area, a paramilitary group invaded Cano Seco, Clavellino and El Grito, murdering 15 peasants.

The massacre occurred in stages: first, three persons were murdered, and the same day 12 disappeared, then the mutilated bodies of 10 of the disappeared were found, along with three other bodies.

We are deeply concerned at the situation of human rights in Mexico, where the same methods are being applied as were used in our country, like the establishment of paramilitary groups, selective assassination and the extermination of civic and popular leaders of the indigenous and peasant communities.

We request the Commission to keep these two countries under continuous observation and we demand that the recommendations and observations made by this organization through its various organs be acted upon.

By making unfounded accusations against the Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru in the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the Colombian Government, along with others, is impeding the freedom of expression of NGOs in the United Nations.

Such an attitude is incompatible with the principles of the United Nations. We request the Commission to keep these two countries under observation and demand that the recommendations made by the special rapporteurs on human rights be implemented.

Finally, the right to life of individuals who have been arbitrarily detained must be respected and they must be unconditionally released; torture must be eliminated everywhere in the world and due process must be respected.

C. Special report dated January 1999 on the activities of the Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru" submitted to the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat

I. Introduction

According to its statutes, the organization is non-profit and is inspired by the principles of the United Nations. Its essential aims are:

(a) To promote and protect the individual and collective rights of all indigenous peoples, particularly their right to the land and its natural resources;

(b) To support United Nations objectives in the effective exercise and enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights and civil and political rights;

(c) To combat all forms of racism, racial discrimination and colonialism or incitement to hatred and violence against aboriginal peoples;

(d) To support the realization of the right to sustainable development in harmony with the laws of nature and to promote the cultural and intellectual heritage of aboriginal people; and

(e) To disseminate the ideals of the United Nations, to publish testimony and information concerning violations of human rights and freedoms and to organize round-table meetings and other activities.

During the past year, the organization received many applications for membership from individuals and groups in various countries. It has also received letters of support for its activities. It is not affiliated with any international organization in consultative status, but it works in cooperation with the Indigenous World Organization, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Institut Nord-Sud XXI, the American Association of Jurists and the Fondation Rigoberta Menchu.

II. Activities of the Council and its subsidiary organs

Before the organization was granted special consultative status, it always participated actively in the annual sessions of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/34, which is responsible for preparing a draft declaration on the rights of the world's indigenous peoples.

By participating in this subsidiary organ, which is democratically open to indigenous organizations not in consultative status, the organization made a substantial contribution to the drafting of minimum standards for the protection and promotion of the rights and freedoms of the world's indigenous populations. These contributions are recorded in the following documents: E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1992/3; E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1992/6; E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1993/6; E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1993/9; E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1994/4/Add.1; E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1994/12/Add.1; E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1995/4; E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1995/7/Add.3; and E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/1998/9.

The organization is also involved in the implementation of several rural development projects for Andean indigenous communities in South America. It does so in order to contribute to the activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, the goal of which is to strengthen international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as human rights, the environment, development, education and health (see General Assembly resolutions 48/163 and 50/157).

At the request of aboriginal communities from the Andean countries of South America, the Coordinator-General of the organization travelled to Puno in order to meet with indigenous organizations. At cordial meetings held there, it was decided to organize a round-table meeting in the Indian village of Santa Lucía on the topic: "the right of indigenous peoples to the land and its natural resources". The conclusions adopted at this event, which was held from 18 to 20 April 1997, are contained in the Santa Lucía Declaration.

The World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna in June 1993, urged States to ensure the free and full participation of indigenous people in all aspects of society. Bearing in mind these principles and, in particular, those embodied in General Assembly resolution 47/75 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1993/30 and 1994/29, these representatives have been participating, since 1995, in the meetings of the Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/32, which is responsible for preparing a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples.

Over the years, the Coordinator-General has contributed to the Working Group's discussions concrete proposals for the development, improvement and harmonization of the standard rules for the survival of indigenous peoples.

On the recommendation of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the organization, together with other NGOs, submitted constructive proposals to the Working Group at its fourth session and requested that they should be considered as discussion papers for the use of all participants. These documents, which were issued by the secretariat of the Commission on Human Rights under the symbols E/CN.4/1998/NGO/31–35, include amendments to the draft, the introduction of basic rules and new paragraphs, divided by chapter, on the scope of application, interpretation and practical implementation of the declaration as a whole.

III. Participation in the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, 16 March–24 April 1998)

Under General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy, the organization, together with Indigenous World Association, submitted a written statement, under agenda items 5 and 6, on the realization of the right to development in the context of the globalization of the economy. This statement was issued under the symbol E/CN.4/1998/NGO/23.

The organization's representative participated actively in the discussions and made oral statements on the following issues:

(a) Under item 5: The exercise of economic, social and cultural rights and the role of civil society (20 March 1998);

(b) Under item 6: The right to development as a human right and extreme poverty;

(c) Under item 9: The fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 217 A (III)) and the indigenous peoples of the world;

(d) Under item 10: The right of all peoples to self-determination in light of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

(e) Under item 21: The question of indigenous peoples in the Vienna Programme of Action (A/CONF.157/23); and

(f) Under item 23: The permanent forum for indigenous peoples, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and with General Assembly resolutions 48/163 and 50/157 (26 March 1998).

IV. Round-table meetings

At the invitation of the Institute for National Minorities of Northern Siberia (Russian Federation), the organization's Coordinator-General visited Yakutsk (Autonomous Republic of Sakha) and met with various aboriginal peoples. During his visit (9–19 July 1998), he spoke with several aboriginal organizations of Yakutsk and with the local authorities responsible for aboriginal issues.

At their suggestion, it was decided to organize a round-table meeting on the topic: "The right of aboriginal peoples to fair and equitable development". During that open, frank discussion, the Coordinator-General spoke on the United Nations system mechanisms for the protection of aboriginal peoples. He also provided all participants with copies of United Nations documents and resolutions on aboriginal rights. It should be noted that this was the first time that these aboriginal people had been informed of the activities of the United Nations. The conclusions of the round-table meeting are contained in the "Yakutsk Declaration".

The organization also participated in the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) round table on intellectual property and indigenous peoples, organized by WIPO in Geneva on 23 and 24 July 1998. On that occasion, the Coordinator-General spoke on the need for legal protection of the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous peoples.

V. Participation in the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (Geneva, 3–28 August 1998)

In cooperation with Indigenous World Association, the organization submitted written statements to the Subcommission at its fifty-fourth session on the following issues:

(a) Under item 4: A code of conduct and the right to development in the new international economic order; General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 1803 (XVII); and

(b) Under item 12: The rights of indigenous peoples in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; documents issued under the symbols E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/NGO/12 and 13.

Oral statements were made on the following issues:

(a) Under item 4: Economic, social and cultural rights and the challenge of globalization (12 August 1998);

(b) Under item 7: The right to self-determination of indigenous peoples in light of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) (17 August 1998);

(c) Under item 9: Human rights and the administration of justice (19 August 1998); and

(d) Under item 12: Application of the universal concept of the Declaration to the indigenous peoples and minorities of the world (10 August 1998).

In implementation of the Programme of activities for the International Decade, the Coordinator-General went on mission to Bolivia and Peru, from October to November 1998. During his visits to various Indian villages, he organized interviews and meetings to consider the issue of indigenous rights in the context of the draft declaration and provided information on the historic importance of the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Conclusion

The organization has always carried out its activities with full transparency and honesty and expresses itself with complete freedom and independence in accordance with the conduct established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31. It hopes to have made a modest contribution to the work of the United Nations and to the ideals of human rights.

(*Signed*) Lázaro **Pary**
Coordinator-General

Annex

According to the Statutes of the organization, "member" means not only individuals, whether indigenous or not, in the traditional sense of the word, but, above all, groups or indigenous communities, *ayllus* (clans) and indigenous villagers.

In the Americas

Argentina	2 Indigenous organizations 1 Kolla Community in Jujuy 5 individual members
Bolivia	38 Indigenous Quechua, Aymara and Guarani communities and their grass-roots organizations 86 Indian and non-Indian individual members
Peru	20 Indigenous communities 25 Individual members
United States of America	1 *Pueblo* (tribe), the Acoma 1 Indigenous association 4 individual members
Mexico	1 Indigenous community, the Yaqui

Europe

Russian Federation	15 aboriginal communities in northern Siberia 20 Individual members
France	4 Individual members
Germany	8 Individual members
Italy	2 Individual members
Switzerland	45 Individual members

IV. World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)

A. Background

At its first session in May 1998, the Committee had before it a letter from the Government of Colombia informing the Chairman of the Committee that two non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, namely the Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru" and the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) had accredited several individuals known to belong to an armed revolutionary group in Colombia for participation in the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva. The Committee was informed that the matter had been brought to the attention of the Chairman of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission. The Committee decided that more detailed information on this matter should be provided both by the Government of Colombia and the Chairman of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights.

The information provided by the office of the Chairman of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights was circulated by the Secretariat to members of the Committee at the resumed 1998 session of the Committee. The Government of Colombia informed the Secretariat that it did not have any further information to add to the letter already circulated in May 1998.

At its resumed session in December 1998, the Committee requested the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) to submit a special report to its session in 1999, and also invited the organization to send representatives to be present during its 1999 session. The Vice-President of WFDY replied in a letter dated 22 April 1999 to the Committee secretariat and included a report of their activities covering the period 1994–1999 (see sects. B and C below).

B. Letter dated 22 April 1999 from the Vice-President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) to the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat

I would like to inform you that WFDY does not have any formal or informal relationship with the "Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia" (FARC). At the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights, Mr. Omar Zabala (Colombia) was the only individual from that country accredited by WFDY. Mr. Zabala is a human rights activist who has lived in Switzerland as a political refugee for a long time. His activity during the fifty-fourth session was lobbying Governments and international NGOs for a noble cause in the spirit of United Nations values and principles — to alleviate the human rights situation in Colombia.

WFDY strongly believes that the accreditation of Mr. Zabala is in fulfilment of WFDY's commitment to grass-roots human rights activism, giving an opportunity for voiceless people to participate and share their views and information with the international community represented by the United Nations. In so doing, we are confident that WFDY is contributing to the implementation of the various provisions of the Commission on Human Rights resolutions adopted on Colombia.

WFDY has been working and cooperating with the United Nations since its foundation to fulfil the common goals and principles in different spheres, especially in the field related to young people. We would like to inform you that WFDY always works and cooperates in accordance with the principles, values, charters and conventions of the United Nations.

If you have any questions or inquiries, do communicate with us. We request you to inform us of the agenda and timetable of the NGO Committee session to be held from 1 to 18 June 1999 in due time.

(Signed) Rasheed **Ali**
Vice-President

C. Report on the activities of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) 1994–1997

Brief statement on aims and purposes of WFDY

WFDY is a broad international non-governmental youth organization which brings together national youth organizations with diverse cultural, religious and social, economic and political systems. WFDY was founded in London on 10 November 1945, and now has 167 affiliates, 33 in Africa, 20 in Middle East, 41 in Asia and the Pacific, 35 in Europe and 38 in Latin America. WFDY also has a working relationship with many youth organizations and intergovernmental and governmental institutes. WFDY continues to expand its geographical and political scope,

involving youth groups in its activities regardless of their political, religious and cultural background.

With the aims of the organization, WFDY coordinates its activities for the interest of youth and contributes to the common ideals of freedom, independence, democracy, friendship, international solidarity and world peace. It considers its work as a contribution to the work of the United Nations as a most certain way of ensuring the protection of the rights and interests of youth and the happiness and well-being of future generations. WFDY is open to all youth groups regardless of their ideological, political or religious orientation, which contributes to safeguarding the interests and the promotion of the activities of youth; only organizations advocating racist or fascist ideas are barred from membership of WFDY.

WFDY carries on political, economic, social activity, and works in the field of education and culture. WFDY's aim to further the development of the young generation in the spirit of peace and international friendship and supports the noble principle of the Charter of the United Nations. For the period 1994–1997, the World Federation of Democratic Youth has been engaged mainly in the implementation of the decisions of the fourteenth Assembly which was held at Lisbon from 12 to 14 February 1995, during which concrete resolutions were adopted on the work and activities of the Federation. Thus, the Federation was able to carry out its activities irrespective of the paucity of resources and financial constraints.

As an international youth organization, WFDY has always considered maintaining closer contacts with the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Economic and Social Council and the International Labour Organization (ILO) as a top priority, more so in programmes related to youth. In all our activities, we include as a point on the agenda for discussion participating and improving our cooperation with UNESCO and the United Nations system. WFDY continues to maintain its permanent representation at UNESCO and the Centre for Human Rights.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations meetings

- *United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, September 1994)*

WFDY participated in the preparatory process as well as in the Conference. WFDY's representative attended the deliberation of the Conference. Furthermore, WFDY brought 15 of its affiliates to take part in ICPD and its parallel activities. WFDY organized along with international NGOs an international youth consultative meeting for ICPD.

- *WFDY Assembly (12–14 February 1995, Portugal)*

Some 75 youth organizations from 80 countries took part in the Assembly. In the framework of the Assembly, WFDY organized jointly with the Youth Unit of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs an international meeting on the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year. Some 85 NGOs participated in this meeting.

- *World Summit for Social Development (3–8 March 1995, Copenhagen)*

WFDY participated at the preparatory process for the Summit as well as attending the Summit with a large delegation comprised of 20 youth organizations representing the five continents. WFDY organized with other international youth NGOs an international youth consultation on the social summit (Copenhagen, 1–3 March 1995), in which youth inputs to the official summit was discussed. Also, WFDY organized a number of work shops on Summit topics.

- *Fourth World Conference on Women (September 1995, Beijing)*

WFDY participated in the preparatory process and the Conference. WFDY affiliates as well as friendly women groups from all over the world benefited from WFDY consultative status with the Council by taking part in the Conference.

- *United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (3–14 June 1996)*

WFDY's representative took part in the Conference and its parallel activities. WFDY along with other international youth organizations in consultative status with the United Nations organized an international youth consultation within the NGO Forum '96 (3–6 June 1996) where youth groups from 65 countries took part to exchange views on the Habitat II.

- *Second World Youth Forum of the United Nations System (25–29 November 1996, Vienna)*

WFDY in cooperation with the United Nations Youth Unit, United Nations agencies and international youth NGOs organized the Forum that brought 600 young people world over together to discuss issues related to activities of the

United Nations system. The role of WFDY in the Forum and the election of WFDY as member of the Bureau of the Planning Committee of the Forum was a result of work of WFDY within the international youth movement as well as recognition of its role on the preparatory process for the Forum. WFDY worked for promoting the democratic character of the Forum and for real representative character of the Forum by encouraging the grass-roots level NGOs.

Work with UNESCO

- *Supported campaign for Africa "Reading for all" 1994–1995*

In the framework of the WFDY Assembly (12–14 February 1995, Portugal), a consultation within the WFDY African Commission took place on the UNESCO campaign "Reading for all in Africa", in which 20 youth organizations from Africa took part. The consultation recommended to the Coordinating Council to promote the campaign in Africa by organizing a seminar at Dakar.

- In support of the UNESCO campaign "Reading for all in Africa", WFDY organized at Dakar in June 1995 a seminar on "Education for girls in Africa". The meeting was attended by the Government of Senegal which was represented by the Director of Youth in Senegal, who presented a message of greetings from the President of Senegal. Many NGOs in Senegal and 20 youth organizations from Africa also benefited from the meeting.

- *WFDY participation in UNESCO's Twenty-ninth General Conference (Paris, 22–23 November 1997)*

The Twenty-ninth UNESCO General Conference was opened on 22 October 1997 in Paris by a speech of the General Director. While having got a new status of NGO in operational relationship with UNESCO, WFDY has participated in the General Conference. WFDY could attend some sessions in the first week of the Conference.

- *Celebration of the United Nations fiftieth anniversary*

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, WFDY organized a number of events meeting all over the world teaching young people about the value of the United Nations as well as promoting the principles of the United Nations on the grass-roots level, as follows:

- 10 August 1995, Havana; 40 organizations participated;
- 5–6 November 1995, Moscow; 20 organizations participated;
- 3 November 1995, Budapest; 300 persons participated;
- 11 November 1995, Paris; 15 organizations participated;
- 14–19 November 1995, Calcutta; 25 organizations participated.

General Assembly

To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of IYY, WFDY had the honour to deliver a speech to the Assembly.

- *Celebration of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations International Youth Year (June 1995)*

WFDY organized a seminar in cooperation with WFDY membership in Asia in Nepal (28 May–2 June 1995) on the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations International Youth Year; 15 organizations participated.

- *Participation in the special session of the General Assembly (23–27 June 1997)*

A special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations was held in New York from 23 to 27 June 1997. WFDY's representative participated in the sessions on reviewing the developments since the Earth Summit held at Rio de Janeiro and the implementation of Agenda 21.

- *Commission on Human Rights, Geneva*

WFDY continues to maintain its office at Geneva, following very closely the activities and work of the Commission, contributing actively and constructively to its work. A WFDY representative intervened in many items on the agenda of the different sessions of the Commissions and Subcommissions. In cooperation with the Commission on Human Rights, WFDY trained young people on human rights concepts. WFDY's representative also presented a number of documents in which he pointed out the violation of human rights in many countries, which resulted in cooperation with a number of Governments to promote human rights in their respective country, e.g., Sri Lanka. WFDY organized many workshops on different topics on human rights during the Commission and Subcommission sessions. WFDY's constructive contribution to promote social economical and political rights has been recognized by the United Nations system and youth international NGOs, with WFDY being constantly mandated to follow up the Youth Rights Charter with the Commission on Human Rights. WFDY along with other NGOs within the framework

of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations, follows up the World Conference of Human Rights (June 1993).

- *WFDY Coordinating Council meeting (July 1995, Budapest)*

The meeting discussed and evaluated the report of WFDY work with the United Nations system and UNESCO; 25 organizations participated. The outcome of the meeting was to develop and strengthen the principles of the United Nations within WFDY affiliates on grass-roots questions in particular.

- *WFDY and the European Commission*

WFDY has developed its relationship with the European Commission on education and training youth; as a consequence, WFDY activities have been financed partially by the European Commission.

- *WFDY and the Organization of African Unity*

WFDY participated in the meeting organized by the Organization of African Unity on the theme "Youth and development" in March 1996. This was a good opportunity to put the WFDY approach and point of view as well as to have an interaction with many non-WFDY member organizations from the African region, and to meet and to discuss developing cooperation with regional organizations.

Activities organized by WFDY

In October 1995, WFDY visited Western Sahara to express solidarity with the youth of Western Sahara and to encourage the United Nations peace settlement.

- *WFDY organized an international youth observer team in April 1994 to monitor the first non-racial election in South Africa* that comprised seven national youth organizations, members of WFDY. The international team was accredited by the independent Electoral Committee in South Africa to observe the first multi-racial and democratic elections in April 1994.
- An international youth seminar on the theme "*Youth perspectives for peaceful development in the Balkan region*" was organized at Sofia, on 21 and 22 May 1994; 30 organizations participated.
- *An WFDY enlarged Coordinating Council meeting was held at Sofia on 23 May 1994*; 30 organizations participated in the discussion, which was focused on problems on young people in Eastern Europe.
- *European Youth Festival in Paris (28 May 1994)* and solidarity meeting with the Cuban People on the theme "Cuba yes, blockade NO" (29 May 1994); 44 organizations participated.
- *International youth meeting of solidarity with Cyprus* on the theme "Cyprus — occupation and division, a shame to humanity" (September 1994, Athens); 35 organizations participated.
- *WFDY fact-finding mission to Western Sahara (19–29 March 1995).*

The World Federation of Democratic Youth organized an international youth fact-finding mission to Western Sahara from 19 to 29 March 1996, which was composed of 13 persons of whom eight were political observers and five independent journalists. The purpose of the mission was to raise international public awareness in order to implement the United Nations referendum on Western Sahara.

- *WFDY, in cooperation with the Council of Europe and Cypriot youth organizations, organized in the framework of the European Union campaign "All different all equal" an international camp against fascism, racism and xenophobia (7–15 September 1995, Larnaca, Cyprus)*; a Mediterranean youth meeting on the theme "Youth development and participation" (Larnaca, Cyprus); 35 organizations participated.
- *General Council meeting (South Africa, 1–5 October 1995)*; 35 WFDY member organizations representing youth from all the world took part. The meeting was devoted to the post-apartheid youth problem in South Africa. The meeting was addressed by the President of the African National Congress.
- WFDY participated in the framework of European Union campaign "*All different all equal" in an international camp against fascism, racism and xenophobia (14–17 December 1995, Madrid)*; 20 organizations participated.
- *A seminar on neo-liberalism in Latin America and its consequences for education (12–14 June 1996, Brasilia).* WFDY organized this seminar in Brasilia.

The seminar was addressed by the President of the Parliament of Brazil. The conference deeply analysed the socio-economic problems in Latin America and how it is affecting society, especially the young. It also discussed the policies and role of IMF, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization.

- *WFDY in solidarity with Western Sahara (10 October 1996).* WFDY participated in a solidarity meeting, which was held in the refuge camps near Tindouf. WFDY reiterated its commitment with the cause of the people and youth of Western Sahara for their right to self determination.

- *International peace caravans to Sudan (December 1996).*

The goal was to investigate human rights in the war zones. As a result, many Prisoners of War have been released.

- *International seminar on promotion of human rights in the Asia and Pacific region (7 December 1996, Calcutta).*

Many organizations from other countries participated in the seminar, including many youth organizations from India. Many people participated in the discussion, and the outcome was interesting and constructive. It was agreed that the young have to play an active role not only in promoting but defending the human rights as well.

- *Celebration of WFDY fiftieth anniversary in London (13–14 May 1997)*

A seminar on the international youth movement was held. About 17 organizations participated and contributed to this discussion. In the evening, there was a very attractive and interesting cultural programme reflecting its international character.

- *International youth event for solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (April 1997)*

WFDY co-organized in April 1997 a world youth festival of solidarity, mainly to address the issue of the economic sanctions and air embargo, that only the people are suffering from.

- *Fourteenth World Festival of Youth and Students (July 1997)*

This was a big international youth gathering, in which 12,500 young people from 132 countries took part. The World Festival has been the only festival of young people, in which youth participated in its preparation, fund-raising, programme setting process etc. The festival attracted different youth, students, peace and human rights activists, representing all political, religion, cultural backgrounds from all over the world. The festival addressed in 13 themes many global problems, among them world peace and security, environment, youth and the United Nations system. High-level personalities representing many Governments, intergovernmental organizations, UNESCO as well as non-governmental organizations took part in the festival.

- *Life and rights of young people in Maastricht's Europe (5–6 April 1997)*

WFDY organized this to exchange views on the concept of the European Union. The meeting was very successful as far as participation is concerned: 48 persons participated, from 20 organizations from 14 European countries. Diversity of participation is to be underlined as well, since varieties of youth groups participated as well as students unions, trade unions and an anti-racist organizations youth council.

WFDY participation in other activities

- *WFDY participation in peace conference at Ankara (8–9 May 1997)*

WFDY participated in the peace conference, which was finally forbidden by the Turkish Government. An unorganized press conference was held in the breakfast hall of the Grand Hotel. About 40 international guests formed a circle in spite of a large number of policemen, and political speeches were made and condemned the action of forbidding the conference.

- *WFDY participated in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of victory over fascism at Moscow (6–10 May 1995).* Hundreds of youth, students and veterans took part in the celebration.

Annex

List of WFDY membership as of 31 January 1999

Africa	
Angola	Juventude do Movimento Popular para Libertação de Angola
Benin	Organisation de la jeunesse revolutionnaire de Bénin
	Union socialiste de la jeunesse indépendente de Bénin
Burundi	Jeunesse revolutionnaire rwagasore
Cape Verde	Juventude Africana de Amilcar Cabral
Comoros	Federation of Students and Youth of the Comoros
Congo	Union de la jeunesse socialiste
Eritrea	National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Youth League
Ghana	African Youth Command
	Democratic Youth League of Ghana
Guinea-Bissau	Juventude Africana Amilcar Cabral
Lesotho	Lesotho Youth Federation
Madagascar	Comité democratique de la jeunesse et des étudiants pour le soutien de la révolution socialiste malagasy
	Youth Organization of the Malagasy Vanguard Revolutionary Party
Malawi	Lesoma Youth Movement of Malawi
	Youth Alliance in Social and Economic Development
Mauritius	Union of Mauritius Youth Organization
Mozambique	Organizaçao da Juventude Mozambiçana
Namibia	SWAPO Youth League
Nigeria	National Youth Council of Nigeria
	National Youth Council of Ogoni People
Sao Tome and Principe	Juventude do Movimiento de Liberaçao de São Tome e Principe
Senegal	Mouvement de la jeunesse démocratique du Senegal
	Union de la jeunesse démocratique Albouri Ndiaye
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone Federation of Youth Organization
South Africa	African National Congress Youth League
	South African Student Congress
Sudan	Sudanese Youth Union
United Republic of Tanzania	Tanzanian Youth Union

Western Sahara	Union de la jeunesse de POLISARIO
Zambia	United National Independent Party Youth League
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe African National Union Youth League
Asia and the Pacific	
Afghanistan	Union of Afghanistan Youth
Australia	Resistance of Australia
Azerbaijan	Democratic Youth Organization
Bangladesh	Bangladesh AWAMI Youth League
	Bangladesh Students Union
	Bangladesh Youth Union
	Democratic Student Center
	Platform of Revolutionary Student
Bhutan	Democratic Youth of Bhutan
	Students Union of Bhutan
Burma	All Burmese Students' Democratic Front
Cambodia	Youth Association of Cambodia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League
	Korean Youth League in Japan
	7th-term South Korean F. of Union Student Council
India	All India Students Federation
	All India Youth Federation
	All India Yuva Janata Dal
	All India Youth League
	Democratic Youth Federation
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	TUDEH Youth
	Organization of Democratic Youth and Students of Iran
Japan	Democratic Youth League of Japan
	Japan League of Socialist Youth
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Union of Lao People's Revolutionary Youth
Mongolia	Mongolian Youth Federation
Nepal	All Nepal National Free Students Union
	Democratic National Youth Federation of Nepal
	Nepal National Federation of Students

Philippines	Association for Advancement of Socialist Ideas and Actions
	Democratic Youth Council
	Association for the Development of Philippine Youth
	Youth of Democracy and Nationalism
Sri Lanka	Congress of SAMA SAMA Youth League
	Communist Youth Federation
	Freedom Party Youth Federation
	MAHAJANA Youth Federation
Viet Nam	Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union
	Vietnamese Youth Federation
Europe and North America	
Austria	Kommunistische Jugend Österreich
Belarus	Leninist Communist Youth Union
Belgium	Jeunesse communiste
	Graffiti Jugendienst (Youth Service)
Bulgaria	Bulgarian Socialist Youth Union
Cyprus	United Democratic Youth Organization
	Revolutionary Youth Organization of Cyprus
Czech Republic	Communist Youth League
Denmark	Youth of Communist Party in Denmark
France	Mouvement de la jeunesse communiste de France
	Union nationale des étudiantes de France
Germany	Freie Deutsche Jugend
	Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterjugend
Greece	Communist Youth of Greece
Hungary	Marxist Youth Association
Iceland	People's Alliance Youth Front
Ireland	Connoly Youth Movement in Ireland
	Workers' Party Youth
Malta	Young Communist Youth of Malta
Netherlands	General Dutch Youth Organization
Poland	Rural Youth Union
	Socialist Youth Union
Portugal	Juventude Comunista Portuguesa
Romania	Socialist Youth Union

Russian Federation	Agrarian Youth Union
	Young Communist League
Spain	Collectivos de Jovenes Comunistas de Espana
	Collectivos de Jovenes Comunistas de Catalunia
	Union de Juventudes Comunistas de Espana
Switzerland	Jeunesse progresiste de Suisse
United Kingdom	Communist League Young Socialists
	Young Communist League
United States of America	Young Communist League
	Young Socialists
Former USSR	All Union Leninist Young Communist League

Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina	Federacion Juvenil Comunista de Argentina
Barbados	League of Progressive Youth
Bolivia	Juventud Comunista de Bolivia
Brazil	Juventude Revolucionaria 8 de Octobro
	Juventude do PDT
	Juventude do PMDB
	Union de la Juventude Comunista
	Socialist Youth Union of Brazil
	Juventude Socialista Brasileiro
Chile	Juventude Comunista
Colombia	Juventude de la Allianza Nacional Popular
	Juventude Comunista de Colombia
Costa Rica	Juventude Popular
Cuba	Union de Jovenes Comunistas de Cuba
Curaçao	Juventud 70
Dominican Republic	Fuerza Juvenil Dominicana
Ecuador	Federacion Estudiantes Universitarios
	Juventud Socialista Revolucionaria
El Salvador	Fronte de la Farabundo Marti Liberacion Nacional
Grenada	Morice Bishop Youth Movement
Guadeloupe	Union de la jeunesse communiste
Guatemala	Associacion de Estudiantes Universitarios
Guyana	Guyana Youth and Students Movement
Haiti	Students Federation of Haiti

Jamaica	People's National Party Youth Organization of Jamaica
Mexico	Frente Juvenil Revolucionario
	Juvenil del Partido Amplio de izquierda Socialista de Mexico
	Juventud Popular Socialista de Mexico
	Juventud Cardenista
Paraguay	Casa de la Juventude del Paraguay
Peru	Juventud Comunista de Peru
Uruguay	Izquerda Democratico Independente
	Juventud de Partido Comunista
	Juventud Socialista del Uruguay
	Union de Jovenes Comunistas de Uruguay
	Juventude del Movimienta 26 de Marzo
Venezuela	Juventud Comunista de Venezuela
Middle East	
Algeria	Union de la jeunesse algérienne
Bahrain	Bahraini Union of Democratic Youth
Egypt	Union of Progressive Youth of Egypt
Iraq	Iraqi Democratic Youth Federation
	General Union of Students in Iraqi Republic
Israel	Young Communist League
Jordan	Union of Democratic Youth
	National Youth Union
Lebanon	Progressive Youth Organization
	Union of Lebanese Democratic Youth
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	General Union of Jamahiriya Students
Morocco	Istiqlal Party Youth
	Jeunesse Ittihadiya, union socialiste des forces populaires
	Jeunesse socialiste
Oman	Omani Youth Organization
Palestine	General Union of Palestine Students
Syrian Arab Republic	Union of Democratic Youth of Syria-Khaled Baghdash
Tunisia	Destourian Youth
Yemen	Yemeni Youth Union
	Arab Magreb Youth and Students Organization